PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *JULY* 3, 1812.

FROM THE
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington City, June 18, 1812.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following Message, &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great-Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803, of the war in which G. Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States, as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great high way of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force, for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that, under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and from every thing dear to them: have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which Great-Britain would be so prompt to avenge, if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harras our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbours; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States to punish the great offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade "that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter."

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the cabinet of Great-Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruizers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendant injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great-Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy, proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to issue from its own ports. She was reminded, without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that extended edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliated on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiesence in it.

When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great-Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the U States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products, thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent: contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion to put an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as prerequisites to a repeal of its orders, as they relate to the U. States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees no wise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the U. States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that, in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence with the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the U. States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great-Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the U. States have withheld from G. Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried, to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the Executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the U. States and France, unless the French edicts should also berepealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the United States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May 1806 was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the U. States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious, that if such a a force had ever been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of G. Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the U. States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the U. States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the U. States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favorable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without any explanation which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the U. States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public Minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negociation with which he was charged a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of G. Britain towards the U. States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crissis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to assert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the U. States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquility on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favored that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British Cabinet would not for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets: whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of G. Britain, a state of war against the U. States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the U. States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events; avoiding all connections which might

terly incompatible with the rights of

were violated: by the law of nations,

mittee to state, th

entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the U. States with G. Britain and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shown that, since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the U. States, her government has authorised illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrage have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the property of our citizens seized within the jurisdiction of France, I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation, that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French government will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington City, June 1st, 1812.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the Declaration of War.

IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Messrs Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. South of N York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, and Worthington—13.

IN THE HOUSE.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Harves, Heneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sailie, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bride, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortland, Wheaton, White, Wilson—49.

AN ACT.

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the U. States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land & naval force of the U. States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the U. States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the U States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro. tem.

June 18, 1812.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the U. States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that War exists between the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the U. S. of America and their territories; Now therefore, I, James Madison, President of the U. States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the U. States, that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the U. States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have been forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL)

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the U. S. the thirtysixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State

NEW YORK, *June* 22.
Office of the New York Gazette.

Our fleet of 3 frigates and 2 sloops were left in chase of the enemy's frigate late on Sunday afternoon, with every rag of canvas spread——probably the Belvidere—She was about 4 leagues ahead—At 9, four heavy guns were heard by our Revenue Cutter—There is but little doubt of her having been captured, as she is a dull sailing frigate. The wind being now northerly, we may not hear particulars till tomorrow.

Extract of another letter dated yesterday noon——

"The British ships of war Belvidere and Tartarus, were off the Hook yesterday, and the U. States frigate was left by a gentleman at 5 o'clock, in full chase of a ship supposed to be the Belvidere. Heavy firing was heard last night at Jamaica, L. I. at 12 o'clk.

Our informant is C. J. Bogert, who resides there and came to town this morning—he says he counted 70 odd heavy guns, after having awoke from sleep. No doubt something important took place. We shall probably have the result before sunset.

A vessel bound to the West Indies, is sent up a prize by Com. Rogers.—(An Englishman.)

[Information received from passengers in the stage agrees with our correspondents letter:—Indeed it is reported that when the stage left Paulus Hook, signals were up for the prize below.

The movements of our small but active and gallant fleet promise to be of infinite benefit to our commerce.—There is no doubt they are fully able to, and that they will clear our coasts of the cruisers of our enemy, by which means a great number of vessels with a vast amount of property will securely reach our ports. A major part of our most important shiping will have returned home before Great Britain can send any considerable force on our coast.

The President and the United States frigates are as fast sailers as any in the royal navy. There is therefore very little chance of the escape of the British vessels now hovering on our coasts.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

War between Russia and France.

Extract of a letter received from a very respectable gentleman, dated Gottenburg, May 1.

"I have just seen a respectable gentleman direct from St. Petersburgh, on his way to London, he says that Russia had declared war against France, and has an army of 300,000 men on the frontiers.—The cause of this sudden declaration of war was, that the emperor of France had bribed thirteen men of rank to murder the emperor of Russia; in consequence of which the nobility one and all demanded an immediate declaration of war against France."

From the Boston Repertory, June 16.

The brig Adamant, Capt. Smith, in 26 days from Greenock, was spoken in our harbour by a pilot boat yesterday, and has gone into Plymouth. The pilot boat bro't up a London Courier of the 12th of May, and a Greenock paper of the 19th, for the perusal of which we are indebted to Messrs Adams and Rhoads, and have selected for our readers a few interesting extracts—

Assassination of Mr. Percival

On the 11th of May, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, Mr. Percival, prime minister of Great-Britain, was shot through the heart in the lobby of the House of Commons, by a Mr. John Bellingham, formerly a ship-broker of Liverpool. The Courier of the 12th inst. thus announces the event.

It is under feelings of horror, grief, and dismay, that we record an event unparalleled in the history of our country, or, perhaps of any other—the assassination of Mr. Percival, as he was entering the House of Commons yesterday, at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

Bellingham had placed himself at the side of the door leading from the stone stair-case. Mr. Percival was in company with lord F. Osborne, and immediately on receiving the ball, which entered his left breast, he staggered and fell. The only words he uttered were, "Oh, I am murdered," the sound dying between his lips. On enquiry who had committed this act, Bellingham coolly stepped up and observed, 'I am the unfortunate man.' He made no attempt to escape. When he was interrogated as to his motive, he said, it is a private injury—I know what I have done—it was a refusal of justice on the part of the government.

On the examination, after the fact was completely established, the prisoner was asked what he had to say, against the fact with which he was charged.

The prisoner spoke to the following effect:

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish permission to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am; thro the secretary of state and Mr. Becket, with whom I had frequent communications.—They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the magistrates of Bow street. I was accused most wrongfully by a governor general in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here, (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done.

On being informed that he was only called upon to say what he had to offer in contradiction of the fact; and that any extenuation of his crime had better be reserved for his trial, he added—"Since it seems best to you I should not explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong.

From Spain.—Captain Berry, from Cadiz, sailed May 10. The French had for many days ceased to fire into the city, and even had not returned the fire of the Spaniards. The French were erecting a new battery near Cadiz.

DIED,

ON Wednesday morning last, Mrs. MARY WRENSHALL, wife of Mr. John Wrenshall, merchant, of this town, after a severe illness of a few days. Her life was useful, and her character for piety eminent: Her death is lamented by her neighbours and acquaintances, and to her immediate connections the loss is irreparable.

☞ Owing to negligence, or something worse, in the paper maker, we are compelled to print on a small size this week.

☞ Advertisements unavoidably omitted this week, will be attended to in our next.

CONGRESS.

On Friday in the House of Representatives a bill was reported "concerning letters of Marque, prizes, and prize goods." The title of the bill sufficiently indicates its contents. The bill went through a committee of the whole late on Saturday, and was yesterday read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate, where it was twice read and referred to Messrs. *Taylor, Anderson, Varnum, Cutts, & Smith of Maryland.*

"Partially to suspend, for a limited time, the several acts prohibiting importations from Great Britain, her dominions, colonies and dependencies, and of the produce and manufactures thereof.

BE it enacted, &c. That the operation of so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation, into the U. States of goods, wares and *merchandize*, of the growth, produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of April next, with the exceptions and under the restrictions hereinafter provided by this act: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the recovery of any fines, forfeitures or penalties incurred by reason of any infraction of the act or acts first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*—That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to permit the importation into the United States of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, owned at the time of such importation, in whole or in part, by a subject of Great Britain or by whomsoever owned, if of the following description:—

Hats, shoes, millinery, ready made clothing, articles of which silk, leather, hemp or flax is the principal material, Irish linnens excepted; cloths of which wool is the principal material and the prime cost of which shall exceed six shillings sterling per square yard thereof; and cloths of which cotton is the principal material, and the prime cost of which shall be less than fifteen pence, or shall exceed three shillings per square yard thereof; the importation of which several articles shall continue to be prohibited according to the true tenor and meaning of the acts first above mentioned, and in the same manner as if this act had not passed."

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from the secretary of the treasury;

COMMITTEE-ROOM.
June 9th 1812.

SIR.

I am directed by the Committee of Ways and Means, to request you to inform them, whether, in your opinion the non-importation act may not be modified, or partially suspended, to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of the proposed internal taxes, additional tonnage duties and dimunition of drawbacks; and in such event whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not, for the present, be dispensed with.

I am, sir,
with great respect,
Your most obed't
servant,
LANGDON CHEVES.

The Hon. *Albert Gallatin,*
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 10th 1812

SIR

I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, asking whether, in my opinion, the non-importation act may not be so modified, or partially suspended, as to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 3, 1812.

It is stated in the Meadville paper of June 24, that General Kelso is circumvalating the Court House at Erie, with a substantial stockade, as a place of safety to deposit the records of the county, and a secure retreat to the women and children, in the event of an attack.

vation, however
s in any such representations,
le-papers, books or documents
pect to invalidate purchases

Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above

management of e[illegible]ck
smith and cooper, to reside at his mills

charges and take them a[illegible]

internal taxes, additional tonnage duty and dimunition of drawbacks; and in such event, whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not for the present be dispensed with?

All the estimates of revenue which have been transmitted during this session, having necessarily been made in conformity with the existing laws, were predicated on the supposed absolute prohibition of British produce and manufactures. These in ordinary times amounted to more than one half of the foreign merchandize consumed in the U. States.

The actual exclusion of the greater part of the articles of our own growth from France, Holland and Germany, the consequent nulity of our commerce with those countries, and the conquest by Great Britain of their colonies, still more lessens the proportion of foreign articles which may be imported from other countries than the British dominions.

It is therefore evident that the amount of duties on importations will be more than doubled in the event of a suspension of the non-importation, and that they will, whilst the suspension continues, afford a revenue at least equivalent to the estimated amount of the proposed direct tax, internal duties & additional tonnage and diminution of drawbacks. All these may be dispensed with, so long as the suspension continues, provided that the contemplated increase of one hundred per cent on the duties on importations shall take place.

It is not believed that the result would be materially affected by a modification or partial, instead of an absolute suspension of the non importation — For the amount of the importations would be principally regulated by the amount of American funds already in England, and by the subsequent consumption of American produce in G. Britain, Spain and Portugal, & the British West Indies respectively.

If a discrimination be thought eligible, it would seem that the articles entitled to preference are colonial produce, particularly rum, course woolens, middle price cotton goods, Irish linens, earthen and glass wares, hard ware and manufactures of steel, tin, brass and copper. Fine cloth, muslins plain cotton goods, manufactures of silk, hemp, flax (with the above exception) and leather, paper, hats, shoes & millinary may either be altogether supplied by domestic manufactures or dispensed with.

The annual importations of British colonial and domestic produce & manufactures could not be estimated at less than thirty five million of dollars. Supposing on the same ground on which the other estimates of duties on importation in time of war were made that the war and other restrictions should reduce the amount to one half, the proposed double duties collected on the residue, would produce a nett revenue of at least five millions of dollars, and greater therefore than all the proposed internal taxes and duties and additional tonnage duty.

Permit me, however, to observe, with respect to this late duty, that so far as relates to foreign vessels, the proposed addition appears necesaary, and is hardly sufficient to compensate the great advantages which war will give them over American vessels, in the American commerce.

It is proper to add; that all the bills for laying and collecting the direct tax and internal duties have been prepared in conformity with the former request of the committee, so that the whole subject may be taken up at this or at any other time without any delay on the part of the treasury. The only detail on which the information is not as complete as might be desired, is that of the quotas of the direct tax intended to be laid on the several counties in each state. It is also believed that the system has been prepared in such a manner that it may be organized, and all the taxes be in full operation in the month of April next, provided the laws are enacted before the commencement of the year 1813.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. *Langdon Cheves*, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged, shall at the time of receiving such discharge, be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Captain 1st Regt Light Dragoons
Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending *JOHN WILSON*, who Deserted from the Garrison of Fort Fayette on the 29th June, 1812. Wilson was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a labourer. The above reward will be given for the delivery of this Deserter to any Officer in the United States Army, or securing him in any jail in the United States, with all reasonable charges.

L. MORGAN,
Lieut. Cmdg.
Fort Fayette, (Pittsburgh) July 1, 1812

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscriber and Z. Mussina, and conducted under the firm of Zachary Mussina, having terminated by agreement, in the spring of last year, and he having been discharged from the agency in which he was subsequently employed by the subscriber, in October last; this is to caution all merchants, traders and others in the western country and elsewhere, not to pay him any monies or transact any business with him in pursuance of contracts or engagements made prior to the last mentioned date, nor thenceforward to trust him in any wise on account or on the credit of the subscriber.

JOSEPH HERTZOG.
Philadelphia, June 18 1812

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pig tail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months

WM B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.— Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812

N B Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

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WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house. He has two machines in complete order, and hopes by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1812. tf
N B The highest price in *CASH* will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL

Taken up as a Stray about the 20th inst. a chesnut sorrel MARE blind of the near eye, a star in her forehead, a saddle mark on the off side, about 10 years old, shod all round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN DOUGHTY.
Elizabeth Town, Forks of Yough,
June 27, 1812.

FOR SALE
A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St Clair township, Allegheny county, a bay Horse, about 15 hands high, supposed about 12 years old, his off hind foot white, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM DENNISTON
July 1, 1812

CRAMER SPEAR & EICHBAUM
Booksellers, Franklin Head,
Have just received,

CYCLOPOEDIA, No 34
Archives of Useful Knowledge. A work devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Rural and Domestic Economy, Agriculture and the Useful Arts, 2 vols. 8vo
Minor Encyclopedia, or Cabinet of General Knowledge, being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature, 4 vols. By the Rev Thaddeus M. Harris
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 vols
Manners, Customs and Curiosities of Nations, by the Rev. J Goldsmith, 2 vo's
Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, 3 vols. by Colonel De Lacroix
Instructions for Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, by Colonel Herries
Eloquence of the British Senate
Constance de Castile. A Poem in ten cantos, by William Sotheby, Esq
Spectator, 8 vols
Pope's Works, 6 vols. elegant
Bruce's Travels, 6 vols
Lectures on Female Education and Manners
The Little Family
Compendious History of New-England
Sterne's Works, 5 vols
Practical Distiller
Dr Parson Liberty
American Nepos; a collection of the lives of the most remarkable and most eminent men
Rural Philosophy; or Reflections on Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness
Adventures of Telemachus
Trial of Virtue, a sacred poem
Book of Trades, or Library of Useful Arts
Penitential Tyrant
An Account of the Pelew Islands
American Lady's Preceptor
Young Misses Magazine
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small print
The Backslider; or an enquiry into the nature, symptoms and effect of religious declension, with the means of recovery, &c.

Pittsburgh, 20th June, 1812

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORICAL WORKS.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
of Pittsburgh, and
WEST & BLAKE, *of Boston,*
Propose to publish by subscription
THE HISTORICAL WORKS
OF
OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M B.
CONSISTING OF
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
From the earliest times to the death of George the Second, with a continuation to the Treaty of Amiens,
BY CHARLES COOTE, L L D
THE HISTORY OF ROME,
From the foundation of the City of Rome to the destruction of the Western Empire.
THE HISTORY OF GREECE,
From the earliest state to the death of Alexander the Great.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A summary account of the affairs of Greece from that period to the sacking of Constantinople by the Ottomans.
CONDITIONS.

The eight volumes of the English edition, shall be comprised in five octavo volumes of between 500 and 600 pages each, with a complete index to each work

They shall be handsomely printed, on a fine wove paper, and a new pica type, cast for the purpose

The price to subscribers will be *two dollars and twenty-five cents* per volume, neatly finished in extra boards, *payable on delivery*

The first volume will be put to press, as soon as the number of subscribers will warrant the undertaking, and will be completed at the rate of a volume per month

An person subscribing for *ten copies*, shall have *an eleventh gratis*

A list of the subscribers names shall be published in the last volume of the History of England. The price will be raised to non-subscribers.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for
WHEAT,
And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for
CORN & RYE,
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

MR. W. BU

HAS the honour to inform Gentlemen of Pittsburg positively open his *DANCING* first week in September next returns his thanks for the encouragement has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their patronage.

June 17, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparable better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augers, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.
April 1812. 3m.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812

ALL those indebted to the estate of *Leonard Dobbin*, deceased, will pay off their accounts on or before the 15th day of July next—and all those having any demands against said estate will present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, who will attend at the office of William Steele, Esq. for the purpose of receiving them, every Monday until the 15th July, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon.

WILLIAM STEELE } Executors.
PH GILLAND }

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1812.

STRAYED, on the 19th of May last, from the subscriber living on the plantation of Philip Ross, in St Clair township, Allegheny county, a dark bay MARE, three years old this spring, a natural trotter, has never been shod, both hind feet white, and a little white on her fore feet, a roan spot on the off side of her head. Whoever gives information to the subscriber so that he get her again shall have *Three Dollars Reward* and if brought home the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

June 19 1812.

J. P & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Peurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its efficacy

No. 1 Sept. 1809.

I do certify, that I have been ailing nearly two years with a hectic cough and violent oppression at the breast—I applied to the most eminent Physicians and could get no relief from my low state of health, till I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and found immediate relief. I take this method of informing the public of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, from the cures which I have experienced. I think it an incumbant duty to offer the same to the public.

ELISHA SOWARD.

Baltimore, No. 16, Water Street, sign of the Plough Sept 1809.

Sir, No.

I comply with your request, of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil being an effectual remedy for the tetter-worm in my hand for 12 years and have made trial of many medicines which have been recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm and similar complaints, I immediately got a phial of your Oil and applied it agreeably to the directions for about two months successively—when the tetter left me, and has not made its appearance since. SUSANNA PURDEN

N. B. My Susanna, a child aged 20 months and six days, was taken about the middle of July last, with a violent cough, which the neighbours thought was the whoopingcough; I gave her six drops of the Columbian Oil, which gave immediate relief, and proved an effectual cure.

Saratoga-street Baltimore, August 21, 1809.

No 3.

I do hereby certify, that I was violently attacked with the pleurisy on Sunday, the 8th inst. I immediately sent for a physician who bled me twice in about 16 hours, all to no effect; my fever still increased and my pains so violent that I had no knowledge of my nearest relations, not even my parents. On Tuesday morning, the 10th, my father procured me a phial of Paul's Columbian Oil which was immediately applied to my right side, where the pain was the severest three or four times, with a piece of flannel kept to the part affected, and I took, fifteen drops internally three times a day for the first two days; and the second day after using the oil I was able to walk about the house, the third and fourth day, I took of the oil fifteen drops night and morning, which entirely relieved me from pain and fever—thanks be to God for it, and am now a well man.

WM. PEACOCK.

Harrison' creeks,

Baltimore, April 19, 1810.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th, inst. we were tarring a new siene for Mr. Clark, and by accident the siene took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

JOHN PEACOCK.
THOMAS ADAMS, JOHN CLARK,

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

No. 5.

Sir——At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case, wherein I was afflicted. I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. CATHERINE WALKER.

Sign of the Buck Market Space, Baltimore.

No. 6.

Sir,

I was attacked with a violent pain in my left leg, which I supposed was a touch of the rheumatism; it continued to grow worse every day, so that at last my knee began to get stiff, and could not bend it; during this, which lasted about five weeks, I was seized with a most dreadful pain in my right breast, which pierced through my arm. During this situation a variety of remedies were applied, but all without effect. At last I was advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, I accordingly procured a bottle, and found some relief from the first application, and by paying proper attention to the directions for using it. I was to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with my situation, in five days entirely free from all pain, and have now the use of my leg as well as ever, and any person who may peruse the above certificate, being desireus of any information respecting my case I have no objection on their making application to give them every satisfaction in my power respecting it.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE L. HUGHES,
Market-street, Baltimore.

No 7

Sir, Conceiving it to be by duty not to conceal from the public the virtue of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadfull pain in my back, which lasted about three weeks; during which time I could not walk upright, but walked in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair,—the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant headache, would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; in fact I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried, but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the headache left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

APALONIA WALTER.

Lexington street, 2 doors from
Liberty street, Baltimore.

No 8.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be the afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain and difficulty—when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—

KITTY M'CLAIN
Corner of Spruce and Fifth streets.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street. Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Croul & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Kerse, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Orr, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

CAUTION.

TAKE Notice—Whereas certain steam engineers of the Borough of Pittsburgh, pretend to claim a right to make and sell to be used my patented steam engines, by virtue (as they say) of my verbal contract. Verbal proposals I did make to them, and sketched them in writing, which I read and shewed to one of the said engineers who, at the time instantly rejected them and went away, and no contract either verbal or written was ever made, nor licence granted them.

And whereas the said engineers have since assumed and claimed much more than I ever proposed, and have greatly misrepresented the case, and acted to my very great injury, to the great derangement of my plans. Therefore I do warn and caution the said engineers against making, using, or selling to be used any of my patented steam engines, and of applying, or using, or selling any of my patented principles in, to, or with any other form or construction of steam engines, until they first obtain my written licence so to do, under my hand and seal; which licence I am willing to grant on fair and equitable terms, but not on the terms they ask, nor on the terms they have rejected.

I also warn and caution all persons against purchasing of the said engineers any of my patented steam engines, or any other form or construction of engine to which may be attached or applied any of my patented principles or improvements, and against using the same until they first obtain my written contract according to law, as I am determined to defend my rights against all invaders.

And I do now declare and make known to all persons (as frequently published heretofore) that no person has been by me authorised to grant any licences for any of my patented improvements, other than such licences as I prepare in printed blank forms, and sign and seal with my own hand, and such only do I acknowledge to be good, when executed and signed by my attornies duly authorised.

I am compelled in my own defence to engage other engineers to make my steam engines. Those who wish to avail themselves of their great utility, are requested to apply to my son GEORGE EVANS, in Pittsburgh, who will supply them, and who is authorised to grant licences (signed and sealed with my own hand) to use the same, or to the subscriber at Mars Works, Philadelphia.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1812

MINGOE BOTTOM
FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There are now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house, there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by few in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

HENRY PIPS,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a

MUSIC & DANCING SCHOOL

as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. His best endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction.

June 24, 1812.

"THE MERCURY."

THOSE gentlemen who have been so polite as to interest themselves in procuring subscriptions to *The Mercury* are respectfully requested to return the subscription papers to the subscriber, at his Bookstore, Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of July next.

Gentlemen disposed to patronize this publication are invited to forward their names as early as possible.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN.

June 9, 1812.

Came to the plantation of John Gormley on Peters creek, a black MARE and a bay COLT about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

DAVID & SAMUEL BOYD.

Allegheny county, June 15, 1812

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 20th inst an Apprentice to the silver smith business name *James Smith*, between 17 and 18 years of age, small of his age, dark complexion, bold countenance, and forward in conversation—He had on when he went away a homemade coatee and trowsers—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscribers or in Pittsburgh jail, shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges.

THOMAS PERKINS.

June 25, 1818.

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such representations, ... books or documents ... Mr. G will find him ... school hours, in his school room, as above ... proper, to ... at his mills